

The Moscow Pacts: Crack-Up Inside Germany Nears

By Joseph Starobin

One of the proudest and most fascinating problems is to determine how much the Moscow conference decided on the question of Germany. I don't put this in terms of trying to guess what went on behind the scenes, which would be foolish. But it is important to establish as much as we can from the texts of the communiqué.

For Germany is the heart of Europe. There lies the most powerful industry of the continent. Under Hitler, Germany has been transformed into the most formidable of our enemies. The coalition will face its weightiest problems when the basic issues in Germany come up for solution.

As things stand, I think it is clear that the Moscow conference devoted its chief attention to unifying United Nations political warfare against Hitler; at this stage military events are still the most important. In so far as the declaration of principles on Italy apply to all Europe, they apply to Germany also. But from what we can see only the elements, or the outlines of any fuller policy toward Germany were worked out.

NO SEPARATE PEACE

Let's add up what we know. First, the four-power declaration (inclusive of China) reiterated unconditional surrender, and affirmed the solidarity of the United Nations in war and peace. Those people who were worried about a Soviet separate peace with Hitler now have their answer; for our part, it is clear that an Anglo-American separate peace is now equally impossible.

The fact that this comes at a moment when the Red Army is inducing a deep crisis in the German army, when "anything can happen" as Lord Halifax says, has a very specific implication. It means that whatever forces there are within Germany, who realize that the jig is up, will now make definite efforts to secure some kind of armistice. The four-power declaration brings the movement within Germany for an armistice within the range of immediate and practical politics.

Then we have two other communiqués: one on war criminals and the other on Austria. Both of these are powerful weapons for hastening the crack-up inside of Germany and thus assisting military operations.

The Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill warning on atrocities is the kind of thing that can be dropped over German territory in millions of copies. Its chief impact is to deepen the separation of the German masses from the barbarians. When Germans hear that they will be responsible for atrocities, and sent back to the countries where crimes were committed, each German must ask himself: "Have I done anything that makes this applicable to me?" And the next question will be: "Who is doing the atrocities that could possibly implicate me?" And the inevitable third question, full of dynamite is: "What can I do to stop the Nazis from implicating the entire people?"

GERMAN GOVERNMENT

The second aspect of this communiqué already bears on the nature, as the communiqué says "of any German government which may be set up in Germany . . . at the time of the granting of any armistice." It is even significant that the possibility of an armistice and an alternative government appears in this passage.

For when the communiqué declares that "German officers and men and members of the Nazi party, responsible for, or who have taken a consenting part in the atrocities shall be punished, it has the effect of defining in advance the kind of government that has a chance of dealing with Allies. It cannot be a Hitler government, that is clear. And even if it is a Badoglio-type of government in its first phases, the United Nations have established a measuring rod such as enables them to force the removal of anyone in such a government who falls within the definition of a war criminal.

Now how about the declaration on Austria? I must confess that at first sight this was a surprise. Why Austria, after all? But on second thought, this gives us again the Moscow meeting's chief purpose toward Germany.

HITLER VICTIM

Austria typifies a small nation, one of Hitler's earliest victims. An independent Austria offers important assurances to all small nations, and above all to Czechoslovakia, which was invaded through Austria. An independent Austria delivers a heavy blow to the reactionary Hungarian ruling circles, who think they can prolong their own existence by deals with such Austrians as Otto von Hapsburg. By stressing Austria, a point is made for all Danubian countries, that is, all the Balkans except Greece.

Most important, however, this declaration acts like a hand grenade within the German-speaking community. Hitler's invasion in March, 1938 was the easiest of his early aggressions because it seemed to

many Germans as well as Austrians that Hitler was simply re-uniting the German-speaking community. He seemed to be no more than a "nationalist."

The United Nations are, therefore, not only fanning the flames of the already-raging Austrian hatred for the Prussian imperialists, but the German-speaking community is torn open at its heart. Hitler is confronted with the loss of his earliest and most-defensible aggression. Then, what can Germans expect of all the other aggressions?

POLITICAL WARFARE

So we see in the Moscow communiqué a considerable advance in political warfare; at the same time, outlines of a broader policy are indicated, but no more than indicated, except for the all-European implications of the seven-points on Italy.

The important commission of the three powers which will sit in London is defined as a "machinery for ensuring the closest cooperation between the three-power governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops."

This too is an important advance over the past. In so far as Germany is concerned, the phrase "as the war develops" is the main clue. If the war develops quickly, the Moscow conference will have realized its aim in political warfare, and its machinery will already be in existence to make our policy toward Germany more concrete.

Negro Bias In Army Hit by Youth Group

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Cheyenne, Pa. Nov. 7.—A determined fight against segregation in the Army featured the decisions reached at the Fifth Annual Youth Conference held here under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Roosevelt was one of the main speakers at the three day meeting which was attended by more than 177 young people from 17 States.

Other demands which were discussed at length and decided upon included: a Federal subsidy to provide equal educational facilities for children and equal pay for teachers in the so-called "poorer" states and greater Negro participation in the political life of the country.

"We should fight injustice and prejudice at every turn," Mrs. Roosevelt told the young people, "for in each victory over bigotry, the nation is stronger."

Other speakers included: Walter White, head of NAACP; Dr. Channing Tobias; Dean William Hastie; Jean Muir; Dr. Flemmie Kittling of Hampton University; John P. Davis and Madison Jones of the Fair Employment Practices Committee; Roy Wilkins; Dr. Luther Jackson of Virginia State College; Corporal Otis Wells, retiring chairman of the Conference, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley.

See Who Laughs Last

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—London's weekly "news of the world" today published a cartoon showing a laughing Hitler behind a desk. Before the desk, reading headlines on the Three-Power Agreement to the effect that Axis criminals are to be punished but "Austria to be freed," are Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, Air Minister Hermann Goering, Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop, Benito Mussolini and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

Hitler is bellowing happily to them: "Can't you saps see the joke? That agreement lets me out. I'm an Austrian."

Eden and Turkish Minister Confer

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (UP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioğlu conferred today on British-Turkish relations and the results of the Tripartite Conference at Moscow.

No details of the meeting were immediately available. Eden, on his way home from Moscow, invited Menemencioğlu to come here to hear confidentially a statement on the agreements which he, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov concluded.

Fortresses Hit Western Germany

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—U. S. Flying Fortresses bombed the town of Duren and other targets in western Germany today, a communiqué announced tonight. No Fortresses were lost.

June '44 Set For TUC Parley Of World Labor

By Garry Allighan

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Following its decision last week to issue a call for an all-inclusive world labor conference, the general council of the British Trades Union Congress today set June 5, 1944, as the opening date for a two-week conference. In a statement which will accompany invitations to the central labor organizations of 38 allied and neutral nations, the general council declared:

"This is the supreme testing time in the history of the trade union movement. The depth of our faith in trade unionism is revealed to the extent to which all concerned are ready to rise above international difficulties and national obstacles. We feel we must take the risks involved in inviting all representative organizations, however different in structure and ideology, which may contribute to the building up of a greater international trade union movement."

Referring to the objections of AFL leaders to attending a conference with Soviet delegates, the general council declared that it "realizes that inviting some organizations may itself cause feelings of dissatisfaction in the minds of other bodies and perhaps furnish the latter with reasons why they should not attend such a conference."

"Nevertheless, it is the general council's conviction that if the trade union movements are to be rebuilt, it must be attempted on the broadest possible basis. Unless the trade unions, representing the working class, find it possible to sit together in conference to find a constructive policy to rebuild great international movements, the prospects of humanity are dark indeed."

To avoid difficulties with labor organizations from neutral countries, the provisional agenda for the conference has been divided into two parts. For the first week delegates will discuss: (1) furtherance of the allied war effort; (2) the attitude of trade unions toward the prospective peace settlement; (3) trade union representation at the peace conference. Subjects for discussion during the second week will include: (1) problems of relief, rehabilitation and post-war reconstruction; (2) the reconstruction of the international trade union movement.

Ehrenburg Writes:

Anton, the Czech Tailor, Joined the Guerrillas

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

MOSCOW, Nov. 4.—In Kotelsk I met a Czech. "Our Anton," the Ukrainian guerrillas proudly call him. He is a peaceful tailor who had been mobilized by the Germans. But Anton joined the guerrillas. He fought for the liberation of the Ukraine. "A Czech can never go against Russia," he told me.

These words have a profound historical meaning. There are alliances that are born in the hearts of the people.

In a Ukrainian village a peasant woman showed me a letter from her 18-year-old Nadya. The letter was smuggled past the censors. Nadya had been deported to the west in early spring.

This is what she writes: "I live in occupied Germany, in the town of Storkow near Berlin. We live in barracks and eat potato peels. Never mind, our sun will yet shine. We received a letter from a girl in another camp. Their barracks were burned down, she writes. They escaped with nothing but their shirts on, everything else being burned."

Now they had been given skirts and blouses made from some blankets and they live in an air-raid shelter. . . . Some ten miles away there are 14 war prisoners. They were taken at Smolensk at the beginning of the war and sent to a camp in Germany where they had been tortured and starved.

"This camp is 50 miles from Storkow. A few survived. These 14 were lucky to be sent to do farm work 800 yards away there is a camp for French prisoners. They have been there three years. They all work for different masters but spend the nights in camp. They are dressed in their own uniforms. They are cultured people, not like the Germans. Despite the fact that they are obliged to do their own laundering and darning, they are very neat. There are many 40 to 45 years old among them, yet they are obliged to work from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. Nevertheless they manage to take care of their appearance. 'We are sisters and brothers,' they tell us.

"When the Russians approached Storkow, an electrician came to the camp to repair electricity. He told us everything. The next time we met on Sunday, and he brought a map with the front line marked on it. We all rejoiced at the fact that our army is advancing. This Frenchman's name is Roger. The name of faraway Storkow hitherto unknown

Nazis Murdered Their Sons



Mothers of Naples whose sons were among many boy heroes butchered by the Nazis. The boys fought to help drive Hitler's armies from their city. One mother holds up a picture of her slain son. Photo was taken as mothers met the incoming Allied armies.

Labor Leads France Underground Fight

ALGIERS, Oct. 21 (Delayed).—"The French resistance movement has carried sabotage to such a level that the underground press regularly publishes communiqués under the heading 'The French Front,' Benoit Franchon, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) in underground France, declared in an interview on July 7 with the underground trade union newspaper *Vie Ouvrière* (Workers Life), a coup of which has just arrived here."

"By working in close cooperation with all groups of the population, the unions are becoming the driving power in the resistance movement," he added. "As a result, they are gaining the full support of the whole nation in the struggle for liberation."

Franchon, a labor leader in France for over twenty years, started as a member of the Metal Workers' Union and later became secretary

of the Unitary General Confederation of Labor (CGTU).

When the CGT and the CGTU merged at a unity congress in Toulouse in May, 1936, Leon Jouhaux, for over thirty years secretary of the CGT, was elected general secretary and Franchon, Albert Guigul, Georges Buisson and Julien Racamond were elected secretaries.

Guigul, Buisson and Racamond escaped from France and are now working with the Fighting French office in London and with the French National Committee of Liberation in North Africa.

TIME IS NOW

Discussing the attitude of those who do not believe the time is ripe for active resistance, Franchon said: "Such an attitude is completely false. These persons do not realize that by permitting the enemy to exploit our resources and our men for their war needs, we are prolonging the war and the sufferings of the people of France. The struggle must be carried on because it alone can unite the workers, give meaning to their desire for resistance and prepare them for decisive action."

Franchon cited cases where collaborationist union leaders have been overruled or removed by rank and file members. Referring to branches of the Metal Workers Union, led by Roy, and the Miners Union in Northern France, led by Legay and Priem, he observed:

"These men represented all that was most rotten in the Vichy unions. But there were other leaders known to the rank and file and they constituted the illegal leadership."

"In the Haute Vienne where a departmental union (central labor council of the province) was in the hands of the Vichyite Masbatin, the membership formed an illegal committee and called a strike for May 1, which was supported by 25 of the leading local unions."

"In another district, the Railwaymen's Union removed its secretary and replaced him with a militant, anti-Vichy unionist."

Declaring that the number of Vichy unions participating in sabotage is increasing, Franchon said: "While many leaders of these unions were arrested, strike action frequently brought their release. Two branches of the legal Metal Workers Union, which had 300 and 60 members respectively last year, now have 4,000 and 1,175. A local of the Railwaymen's Union doubled its membership in a few days after calling a successful strike."

Commenting on the activities of French labor abroad, Franchon declared: "The most important development abroad is the declaration of unity made by Buisson and Marcel Polombouet of the Catholic General confederation of Labor in North Africa. We in France, by removing the sectarian which led to our defeat in 1939, are achieving unity from the top to the bottom of the French trade union movement, thereby contributing to the total unity of the working class."

Eisenhower Denies We Bombed Vatican

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 7 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced tonight that a thorough investigation indicated allied forces were not responsible for the bombing of Vatican City Friday night which the Vatican radio said was carried out by a single, unidentified plane.

Hit Sinarquists Plan to March On Mexico City

By Alfred Miller

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7.—Mexico's native fascists, the National Sinarquist Union, are planning a march upon this capital as part of a vast plan of mobilization preliminary to their participation in the future presidential campaign. The march is to take place on December 5, to coincide with the gathering of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims here on Guadalupe Day. The president of the Congressional Committee of Defense of the Mexican Revolution, Congressman Salvador Ochoa Renteria, made the revelation here today.

Every year on Dec. 12, peasants from all over the Republic descend upon this city to pay homage to Mexico's patron saint, the Virgin of Guadalupe. The Sinarquists are using this occasion to "cover up" their march and its political and strategic motives," Sr. Renteria declared.

TO SEE PRESIDENT

The Committee will interview President Avila Camacho, present him with the data and request that the march be prohibited.

More evidence of Sinarquist seditious activities was made known recently in the report of the Commander of the 11th Military Zone of the State of Zacatecas to the Ministry of National Defense on operations against bandit and rebel bands, belonging to the "Liberation Army" of Col. Encin. This "army" intended a push against the Mexican government last Sept. 15.

The report stated that one Pedro Perales, leader of a rebel band had surrendered and had frankly confessed his Sinarquist connection. Surrendering his arms and those of his band to military authorities at Rio Grande, Perales said that Sinarquist and Palangist "advice and council" had made him take up arms against the government.

The Sinarquist "jefecillos" (little chiefs), he declared, had made him believe that it was indispensable for him to rebel "because anarchy existed throughout the country, high army leaders allegedly no longer recognized the government and that as a matter of fact, the federal government did no longer exist."

PRO-ANS

"To go against the Japanese and Germans was not right since they were the only ones who could free Mexico from the claws of imperialism and had governments," he said he was told.

Completing the picture of the fascist Sinarquist propaganda, Perales further explained that the "Sinarquist caciques" had promised him ammunition, arms and money. On the basis of this promise, his band rose in arms and went into the mountains to await "the Sinarquist victory."

"When it didn't come," he said, "we had no other means of living but to assault the villages and ejidos of Nieves, Miguel Anza, Rio Grande and other. Naturally, we have committed some robberies but we have killed nobody."

Upon surrendering, Perales asked for "military protection," apparently against the Sinarquists. Other reports to the Ministry of National Defense indicate that these Sinarquist bands are disappearing fast. The 25th Military Zone of Puebla reports additional surrenders and a clash of one band with troops under the command of Captain J. Coronado. Two so-called "gangs" of the rebel bands, Eulalio Monzo and Adelardo Pilego, were killed in this encounter.

Facts of Life For British Kids

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The British Government has advised its citizens to quit telling their children the old yarn that babies are brought by storks, found in gooseberry bushes or in the doctor's black bag, it was disclosed today.

The Board of Education published a pamphlet for parents on sex education urging them to give simple, sensible answers to children's questions from the earliest age.

"The proverbial gooseberry bush, stork or doctor's bag may, it is hoped, now be finally discarded," the pamphlet said.

65% US Bombs Hit Nippon Target

CHUNGKING, Nov. 7 (UP).—Fighter-escorted Mitchell medium bombers of the 14th U. S. Air Force on Tuesday bombed Shashi, base for the Japanese push into China's "Rice Bowl" area north of the Tungting Lakes. U. S. headquarters disclosed today, and a Chinese communiqué reported intensified fighting west of the city.

A communiqué from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said 65 per cent of the U. S. bombs fell in the target area and the raid was carried out without hindrance from Japanese fighter planes or anti-aircraft guns.

P-40 fighter planes swept the Yangtze River south of Shashi, making low level attacks on a tug boat and barge which were left beached and smoking. No American planes were lost in these attacks.

Between the Lines

Angles on the Moscow Pacts

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

EVERYBODY agrees that the Moscow conference will be something to think about and talk about for weeks to come. But at least one government-in-exile hasn't been doing much talking. The Polish émigrés in London. So far as we know, the London Poles didn't even comment on the Moscow events, and their ambassador in Washington issued one of those "lifty" and "yes-but" statements, revealing much perspiration and a sleepless night.

The communiqué on "war criminals," has a passing phrase in it that must have struck the government-in-exile between the eyes. It denounced "those Germans who take part in the wholesale shootings of Polish officers, or in the execution of French, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian hostages, or of Cretan peasants. . . . The reference to 'Polish officers' recalls of course the famous Katyn massacres near Smolensk, which the government-in-exile tried to blame on the USSR in cahoots with the Nazis. It is interesting to see Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt agreed upon this formulation.

We do not think the issue of the monarchy in Italy ought to absorb as much energy as it apparently does among some circles in Italy; the dynasty will be settled by the end of the war and the job of today is to end the war. But it is fascinating, nonetheless, to see how bankrupt the Italian monarchy really is. Count Sforza, it will be recalled, did not visit the Italian King upon his arrival in Italy. Neither have any other popular leaders. So the King, like Baloglio, has had to come to Naples. Humble pie, isn't it, for a royal personage.

We hope that the Moscow declaration of principles on Italy will have the effect of "straightening out" a couple of Italian exiles here who might play a helpful role in their homeland. Some of them, names aren't needed, are still gripped about Badoglio and the King, missing the whole significance of the Soviet Union's influence, and the real weight of the Italian democratic forces. At a large party recently, one such figure simply wailed himself in berating the course of events. . . . until one woman in the gathering spoke up and said, "You know, Mr. . . . seems to me that if you keep talking this way, even the stones wouldn't follow you in Italy."

It doesn't take clairvoyance to realize that things are bound to pop at any time in Hungary, Finland and Rumania. In this connection, "reliable sources" tell us that neither the Hungarian Fascist Tibor Eckhardt nor Prince Otto von Hapsburg are considered finished by some circles in the State Department. Eckhardt, an enemy alien who somehow enjoys American hospitality unhampered, was discovered by the State Department some months back. But it seems that he's only awaiting the Allied capture of Rome to return for consultations with Count von Bethlen, another of these Hungarian two-timers, trying as always to make the best possible deal for the ruling circles. Just how Eckhardt manages to get these transatlantic travel papers is anybody's guess. And Otto is now working more closely than ever with the American-Hungarian Federation, the center of Rorthy fascism in this country. They don't have any real future, of course. But the point is that they never concede defeat.

We wrote all of the above items in advance, last Friday evening. By Sunday, we notice that Otto von Hapsburg has already put in his tarnished two-cents. You may have seen the item in which he talks big about the imminent collapse in Germany, as though he had done anything to make it possible, and predicts his own early arrival in Austria. Our guess is that Otto's quick reaction to the Moscow conference won't make many hearts beat faster in Austria. But it certainly is a sign that at least one alert American publicity agent is wasting his time.

We also wrote on Friday night that "it doesn't take clairvoyance to realize that things are bound to pop at any time in Hungary, Finland and Rumania. . . . Stalin scooped us on Sunday. When Stalin says so, of course, it makes history. As did his entire speech."

Chile Labor Offers Social Security Plan

(By Allied Labor News)

SANTIAGO, Nov. 7.—Chilean metal workers, meeting in the Teatro Caupolicán here last week, recommended to the government a program for industrialization of the country as the best way to raise the economic and social level of Chilean workers, prevent unemployment and be of greater direct aid to the war effort of the United Nations.

Held under the auspices of the Metal Workers Union and attended by workers in other basic industries, the meeting stressed the need for a national planning commission composed of government, employer and labor representatives to work out details of the program.

The government was urged to apportion raw materials, grant cheap, long-term credits to industrialists and requisition all plants now on the blacklist, specifically the Volean and Lausen copper smelters in Osnoro—one of the main centers of Nazi activity in southern Chile.

"If we really wish to increase our copper output, a rationalized plan for the development of this industry is needed," the union secretary declared. "Technical backwardness and primitive rudimentary forms of exploitation existing everywhere, except for the biggest mines in Portorillos and Chuquicamata, must be eliminated."

"One of the best ways to carry this out is to abolish the semi-feudal living conditions in these areas. The government should construct a smelter at Paipote, which would at least partially solve the problems of the miners there, who at present are unable to raise their standards because they lack the means to further develop production. The government should enlarge the Chagres smelter and study the possibility of concentrating the smelting capacity of the Portorillos and Chuquicamata copper smelters."

Among recommendations made at the meeting was a resolution demanding cessation in mineral shipments to Argentina—"from where they are transhipped to France Spain and then given to the Axis for the manufacture of war materials to be used against the United Nations."

On the same day, the Chilean Cabinet reported that exploration work was going on in many parts of the country with the aid of U. S. technical advisers. The Finance Minister reported that the only thing standing in the way of complete development of new oil fields was the arrival of modern machinery.



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Subsidy Plea Made by OPA Head

Congress Action Needed, He Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Unless Congress sanctions further subsidies, retail prices will soar and inflation will grip our economy, Chester Bowles, new Federal Price Administrator, said yesterday in his first meeting with the press since he was appointed to his post.

Mr. Bowles took a firm stand against the position taken by the House Banking and Currency Committee which voted against subsidies and which proposed that Congress pass on to consumers the cost of guaranteeing price floors to farmers.

"There is no alternative to subsidies if the cost of living is to be held at, or anywhere near, its present level," the OPA chief declared.

He indicated he saw little hope for OPA to enforce price controls if Congress rejected the current subsidy program.

Without government allocation of funds, the cost of a five-pound rib roast would increase by 23 cents, he predicted, while three pounds of veal cutlet would cost 18 cents more; a 15-pound ham would go up 67 cents, butter by 10 cents a pound, milk about one cent a quart, cheese eight cents a pound, and there would also be increases in prices of dry edible beans, sugar, bread, flour and onions, all staples.

That in turn would necessitate further wage demands, which in turn would be followed by higher prices in all retail stores on other items, he predicted.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION

"Prices are definitely going up if we don't get legislation (supporting subsidies)," Mr. Bowles said. He estimated they should not run more than \$1,000,000,000 or \$1,250,000,000 for 1944, if Congress approved OPA plans.

"Nobody likes subsidies very much," he commented. "But they are the lesser of two evils, and I will try every way I can to keep to the minimum necessary to prevent the worst evil of general inflation."

He credited such subsidies as had been administered in the past seven months with such stabilization in the cost of living as had been achieved but emphasized the need for price control through its continuance in behalf of "the forgotten middle class" who, he said, had received no benefit from the war production but had in most cases lost ground.

He mentioned school teachers, pensioners, county and city employees and others with fixed salaries as particularly victimized by rising costs.

Baruch Heads OWM Unit on War, Post-War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Bernard M. Baruch yesterday was named to head a new unit within the Office of War Mobilization for dealing with problems of war and post-war adjustment.

The appointment was made by James F. Byrnes, OWM director. The unit Mr. Baruch will head will also develop unified programs and policies to be pursued by various government agencies, Mr. Byrnes said.

The first adjustments to which Mr. Baruch will give attention will be those made necessary by the changing requirements of war strategy to increase the effectiveness of such requirements, rather than adjustments required by the cessation of hostilities, it was said.

Mr. Baruch was chairman of the War Industries Board in the first world war and a member of the Supreme Economic Council at the Peace Conference.

Census Reports October Jobless at 700,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP). — Unemployment in the United States in October amounted to only 700,000, the Bureau of Census reported today. This compared with 800,000 in September and 1,600,000 in October, 1942.

COMING

"The AFL, Progressive Unionism and the Negro Worker." Two articles by George Morris starting tomorrow. They will deal with the recent AFL convention as contrasted to the CIO; David Dubinsky's attitude and the discussions on problems of the Negro at recent labor conventions.

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Bronx Count Shows Quill, Klein Elected

(Continued from Page 1)

It is that those elected will be Stanley Isaacs, Nugent, DiPaico and either Davis, Connolly or Carroll for the fourth place.

In Queens, with the first choice vote complete, it is fairly clear that two Democrats and a Republican will be elected. The chances are that the incumbent Republican who has been virtually part of the reactionary Democratic caucus, will not be elected, but will be succeeded by a newcomer, A. J. Phillips.

The Bronx result was considered extremely significant, from the point of view both of the future of the American Labor Party and of the City Council itself.

CIO SHOWS POWER

The election of Quill, and the huge first choice vote given him, showed that the CIO Council can deliver the vote. Quill was the No. 1 candidate of the Council in the entire city. This will strengthen considerably the weight of the local CIO movement within the ALP as well as of all other unity forces who supported Quill.

The election of Gertrude Weill Klein, who is associated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, over Councilman Salvatore Niffo, right wing laborite who is an official of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and who was eliminated, is also expected to strengthen the unity forces within the ALP, since the Amalgamated leadership is for a policy of unity while the ILGWU leaders are those who are preventing the unification of the party.

As far as the Council is concerned, the defeat of Democratic Councilmen Cohen and Kinsley eliminates two of the kingpins of the reactionary Democratic caucus. Kinsley heads the Finance Committee and Cohen frequently assumes the role of assistant Majority Leader. The electorate delivered a terrific rebuke to the Council when it sent these two into oblivion.

As things shape up now, there is virtually no chance that the Democrats will have veto power in the new Council, which will be composed of 17 members. They would need 13 votes to override the Mayor. The Council lineup will definitely have at least six non-Democrats, will probably have seven, and there is a bare, outside chance that there will be eight. Thus, the present Democratic majority of 17 out of 26 will probably be cut.

LATEST FIGURES

The standings, as the count got under way again this morning, are:

BRONX

(7th and final count)

Keegan, Dem.	68,913
Quill, Ind.	67,106
Klein, ALP	52,314
Cohen, Dem.	42,284

(Cohen was declared eliminated, with no distribution of his vote necessary.)

BROOKLYN

(1,038 E. D. counted out of 1,131 Election Districts)

Caschione (Com.)	49,127
Sharkey (Dem.)	42,510
Barie (City Fusion, Ind.)	36,789
Hart (Dem.)	35,976
Di Giovanni (Dem.)	28,639
Vogel (Dem.)	28,420
Cassey (Dem.)	27,088
McCarthy (Dem.)	26,527
Goldberg (Ind.)	24,323
Johnson (Rep.)	17,688
Benknopf (ALP)	16,972
Mazza (ALP)	8,336
Monaco (Ind.)	4,314

(Note: Six Councilmen to be elected.)

Soviet Women's Great War Role Stems From Complete Equality, Panel Hears

By Ann Rivington

The heroism of Soviet womenhood fighting the Nazis is no miracle. It is the fruit of their complete political and economic equality, won in the October Revolution, said Taisia Isotova, Soviet student at Columbia University, addressing the panel on Women and Child Care at the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship Saturday morning in Hotel New Yorker.

Speaker after speaker at the crowded panel echoed this quiet statement of the winsome girl student from the USSR. Outstanding American women leaders urged the same equality for women in this country.

Said Mrs. Normande R. Whitehouse, chairman of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace: "We know that thousands of women in Russia sit in parliaments and in governmental commissions and committees, local, state and national. Their voices are heard with respect. But in our legislature and on our committees and commissions, the number of women is pitifully small—not because we are not qualified, but because we are not given the opportunity."

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, great Negro woman leader, urged vehemently: "In the Soviet Union, the problem of fully utilizing women in society has been liquidated. Racial discrimination no longer exists there. Because it has given equality to all nationalities and to women, the Soviet Union has given its people security and freedom from fear."

SENDS MESSAGE

A speech by Mary Anderson, head of the U. S. Women's Bureau, read at the panel by Jessica Smith because Miss Anderson could not leave Washington, called for the closest cooperation between American and Soviet women, and urged that "without delay women leaders should be called into world planning."

Rose Maurer, author, described how women's equal participation in the war is guaranteed by an ever-growing network of child-care services.

Ruth Young, of the United Electrical Workers, CIO, pointed out

MANHATTAN

(Out of 919 E. D.)

Berger (Ind.)	(Complete)	2,910
Carroll (Dem.)	(700)	23,723
Connolly (ALP)	(418)	13,852
Corrigan (Ind.)	(Complete)	5,719
Davis (Com.)	(441)	17,021
Di Falco (Dem.)	(600)	23,440
Goldberg (Rep.)	(631)	16,318
Isaacs (Rep.)	(355)	18,286
Lane (Soc.)	(Complete)	2,844
Nugent (Dem.)	(908)	37,097
Ross (Rep.)	(675)	14,823
Weinfeld (Dem.)	(300)	6,551
Willen (Ind.)	(500)	5,078

QUEENS

(Complete 1st Count)

Christiansen (Rep.)	31,211	
Clark (Soc.)	2,681	
Conrad (Dem.)	(Incumbent)	34,241
Crosbie (Com.)	5,240	
Donnelly (ALP)	14,732	
Donovan (Dem.)	(Incumbent)	22,925
Hertan (Cit. Non-Par.)	14,178	
Lemov (City-Fusion)	4,246	
Mannix (Ind.)	3,130	
McCabe (Ind.)	2,906	
Phillips, A. J. (Rep.)	38,189	
Phillips, J. A. (Dem.)	34,812	

(Incomplete: Only 673 districts counted here out of 712 districts.)

Quinn (Dem.)

(687 districts out of 712)

Rottkamp (Am. Rock P.)

Sayer (Rep.)

Weberpals (Am. Rock P.)

In Richmond, Frederick Schick, Dem., was declared elected several days ago over his Rep. opponent, Josephine Catania.

Austrians Here Hail Moscow Pact

Austrians and Austrian-Americans here consider the decision taken by the Moscow Conference "an important step towards the liberation of Austria from Nazi domination," the Austrian Labor Committee, 19 W. 44 St., declared in Bulletin No. 22 this week.

"Austrian Socialists and trade unionists never have recognized the annexation of Austria by Hitler as legally binding," the Bulletin said.

The Bulletin calls attention to the ceaseless underground struggle carried on against the occupiers in Austria, and says that the "majority of Austrians undoubtedly are anti-Nazi."

Saying that Austria was always democratic as long as she was a free country, the statement concludes: "In order to regain their freedom, the Austrian workers and all other anti-Nazis in Austria will do their utmost—we are sure—to sabotage the Nazi war, to slow down war production and to chase the Nazis out of Austria."

RAF Sets Fire to Akyab Supply Port

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UP). — Two motorized Wellington night bombers of the RAF set fires Saturday night at the Japanese supply port of Akyab on the west coast of Burma, raided heavily by American planes the previous day.

A British communiqué said bombs burst in the target area and several fires were started. Fighter planes made offensive sweeps along the coast south of Akyab and shot up enemy installations and huts.

In the Chin Hills fighter-bombers machine-gunned and bombed enemy targets on the ground and dive-bombers attacked various points on the upper Chindwin River.

None of the RAF planes was missing.

Ain't Got No Mama



Three-month-old George, orphaned kangaroo, is a bouncing baby, and will be hopping lively pretty soon if A. F. Roberts, the Australian soldier who is his foster parent, keeps the bottle flowing for him.

Union Panel Urges Tie With Soviet Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL, and many others.

Edwin S. Smith, executive director of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship Council, for seven years a member of the National Labor Relations Board, presented to the delegates a picture of the 28,000,000 strong Soviet trade union movement. It was a clear-cut refutation of the Matthew Woll-David Dubinsky propaganda that Soviet trade unions are "not free" or "government controlled."

After describing how Soviet trade unions look out for the welfare of their members and administer legislation related to social insurance, Smith asked:

"One of the most reasonable complaints of American labor at the present time is that it is not given adequate representation on vital government agencies. Can it refuse to deal with Soviet trade unions because they do enjoy such representation?"

The American-Soviet Friendship Council distributed the names of the heads of 30 of the major Soviet trade unions, with an appeal for direct correspondence with those leaders so American workers would learn directly of the work of the Soviet labor organizations.

Another highlight was the speech of Michael Oresavsky, a Soviet economist who recently arrived. He, too, described the work of Soviet trade unions and cited some impressive figures to show the achievements they won for the workers.

SUBWAY TO MOSCOW

The tone set by Mr. McFetridge followed throughout a dozen subsequent speeches. Councilman-elect President Michael J. Quill, probably struck the high point in applause and cheers. The conclusion of the Bronx councilmanic count late Saturday that put him in with the top vote, added much to the enthusiasm behind the applause.

Quill said that his victory and the defeat of reactionaries was evidence that the people want to win the war and unity of the united nations which was the heart of his campaign. Quill said that only some labor leaders whose unions "haven't had a convention for 18 years" or "don't know what it is to be elected by the membership" still oppose international labor unity.

"How much further back must the Red Army push the Nazis to show us that they are sincere? How many more Nazis must they kill and how many more American lives must they save?" he asked.

For his own Transport Workers

"A defeat for the FEPC would have constituted a major victory for Axis propaganda," Mr. Wise stated. "By overruling Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, the President has made it clear that equality in employment is to remain a guiding principle of government for the duration."

In view of the President's letter to the Attorney General, Mr. Wise said, the public rally scheduled for Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, under the slogan "Save the FEPC," will not be held.

New Arm Patch for U. S. Troops in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP). — United States Army personnel at European theatre headquarters are wearing a new victory shoulder patch, it was disclosed today.

At the base of the "V" is a yellow chain being shattered by the two forces, symbolizing the "power and determination to burst the shackles of enslaved Europe."

Important Notice!!

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship announces that a block of several thousand tickets will be placed on sale at the box office of the Madison Square Garden on Monday at 6 P. M.

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Soviet Multi-National State Example to World, Says Adamic

American writers, scholars and trade union leaders hailed the Soviet Union yesterday at the Nationalities Panel of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship at the Hotel New Yorker as the greatest unifying force for humanity in the world today.

Louis Adamic presided.

At the same time noted American and Soviet scientists, meeting in another New Yorker ballroom under the chairmanship of Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize winner, were pointing out that the scientists of the two great republics, who are cooperating in wartime today, must continue to cooperate in the peace that is coming.

Famous medical scientists of the two great allies were also discussing joint problems under the leadership of Dr. Walter B. Cannon of Harvard and Dr. Abraham Stone, national secretary, the American-Soviet Medical Society.

Adamic, the foremost American author from the Balkans, and the president of the United Yugoslavian organizations of this country, lauded the Partisans of his native land as a great, democratic, revolutionary force.

And he branded Mikhailovitch, the "War Minister" of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile as a counter-revolutionist, an enemy of the people.

Mikhailovitch has never fought against the Axis, said Adamic, while the Partisans are occupying more than 20 Axis divisions.

Discussing the multi-national problems of Europe, Adamic said: "Russia's handling of minorities is a flash into the future."

SETS EXAMPLE

The Soviet example of a democratic, multi-national state sets the example that the multi-national peoples of Yugoslavia to follow, he said.

"There is no solution," he said, "for the Serbo-Croatian problem except in a people's state, organized along progressive lines and within a multi-national scheme."

Adamic added that he thought that held for other parts of Europe, as well as the Balkans.

Joseph Salerno, Italian-American president of the Massachusetts CIO Council, called for a democratic Republic of Italy, in the name of "the Italy of Garibaldi and Mazzini, not of Mussolini and assassination."

The Soviet Union's call for democratic systems in Italy and all Europe is in line with the demands of the people of Italy themselves, said Salerno.

Applause followed as the speaker concluded with the slogans: "Long Live the Free Republic of Italy and the Great Republic of the Soviet Union!"

Leo Kyznyk, Polish-born president of the American Slav Congress, and vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was applauded also as he said: "That heroic pillar of mankind, the glorious Red Army, is truly saving civilization from destruction."

"We Slavs," he said, "have personal reasons for saying that the Soviet Union is a good neighbor. I am proud to call the Soviet Union a friend and neighbor."

A moving eulogy by a disabled Negro seaman for the Soviet Union as a champion of the oppressed peoples of the world followed a speech by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, a Negro professor, who said:

"There has been one element in the Soviet system that has appealed to all classes of American Negroes, namely, the equality of all races and nationalities groups."

And to counteract this admiration for the Soviet Union, he said, American Southern newspapers were careful to censor Stalin's announcement that the Allies' war aim was to abolish "racial exclusiveness."

LEBEDENKO SPEAKS

Mrs. Catherine Stanolow, Lithuanian American leader from Hartford, Conn., said Americans from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia must press our government to break relations with the fascists, who pretend to represent the Baltic peoples who joined the Soviet Union.

Dr. Felix Boehnlein, secretary, the German American Emergency Conference, called on the German

people to give all-out aid to the fight against Hitler.

Dr. Anatoly Yakovlev, Soviet engineer, James N. Rosenberg, Jewish leader, and Prof. Joseph Hand, Czech American and professor at the Fletcher School for Diplomacy, took part in the discussion.

Prof. Vladimir Lebedenko, representative of the Red Cross of the Soviet Union, in discussing Soviet medicine, said that in his country "care for man has been transformed from an ideal into a law."

Of Soviet science, he said:

Soviet science fights—rights beside the Red Army. It fights to destroy an ignorant and savage enemy. It fights for the betterment of life and the future of all mankind. And when the victory is won, and the wounds and ravages of war are lessened, Soviet medicine looks forward to an era of close and fruitful cooperation with your physicians who are now her allies, a cooperation which will bring to all peoples the benefits of science and of learning and glorify the life of man on earth.

KEYNOTE'S

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Voluntary Plan Hits Forced Labor Draft

1 Year Ago Today— N. African Landing

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)
A year ago today, the great amphibious landing in North Africa took place—one of the many important anniversaries we have celebrated this week-end.

As a military operation, the landings have already become part of the saga of this war—the 850 ships some of them sailing clear across the Atlantic—the dramatic landings at all the way round from Casablanca to Algiers—the fierce, brief fighting until the Vichy capitulation.

In a broader military sense, the North African landings made possible the rapid completion of the British Eighth Army's drive from El Alamein. In Tunisia last winter, the juncture of American and British forces resulted in clearing the Hitlerites and their last Italian vassals from their last foothold in Africa.

Politically, the North African landings were one of the preconditions for the break-up of the Rome-Berlin alliance, as Stalin noted at the time. The Italian armed forces suffered so severely, and the last hopes of Italian empire were so thoroughly shattered, that with the landing in Sicily, Mussolini was finished.

The second big factor, as we can see it now, and as Stalin noted in his address on the 25th anniversary of the USSR a year ago, was the emergence of a French liberation army in North Africa.

Although the Darian episode intervened, the North African landings set into motion a train of important circumstances for France: the complete discrediting of Marshal Petain with the German occupation of all France, the rapid growth in DeGaulle's strength and the emergence of the underground resistance movement. Within six months, the Committee of National Liberation was a reality in Algiers.

Militarily, our armies gained immense experience in North Africa; politically, this country and Great Britain learned the fact that no European country could be liberated on the Darianist pattern.

A year later, when such vastly bigger things as the Italian campaign, the Soviet summer offensive, and the Moscow conference have already taken place, we can agree, in looking back, that the North African landings formed a vital turning point in the war.

An Old Greenland Custom



Al Brito, Machinist's Mate for the Coast Guard, back in the U. S. after 22 months of Greenland's icy mountains, shows to SPAR Mary Turner the bridal gifts he has brought for his bride-to-be—three white fox pelts. Al also brought along a chunk of musk-ox meat, to help her lick the black market. (U. S. Coast Guard Photo)

IWO to Honor Negro Pilots

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Negro soldiers and war workers will be guests of honor at a gala unity program and ball given by the International Workers Order Saturday evening, Nov. 13, at the Mirror Ballroom, 2940 Woodward Ave.

The program on Nov. 13 is being presented as a public tribute to the contributions of the Negro people on the battle and the production fronts in the war against fascism. Captain Charles B. Hall, first Negro pilot to bring down a Nazi plane in action over Sicily, with 23 other members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron recently decorated by the United States Army for their exploits in North Africa, are to be honored in absentia.

Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., former Commander of the 99th and now in charge of the 332nd Fighter Group in training at Selfridge Field, has designated a special services officer to address the gathering and give a first-hand account of the 99th Pursuit Squadron's combat against the enemy.

Negro war workers from Detroit's war plants, and soldiers of the 332nd Fighter Group from Selfridge Field, will be guests of honor.

Navy to Use Liberators in U-Boat War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Navy is rapidly expanding its force of land-based, long-range patrol bombers for use against submarines in the Atlantic and for reconnaissance over the broad reaches of the Pacific.

Eight squadrons of PB4Y-7s—the Navy's version of the Consolidated Liberator four-engine bomber—are in commission. It was disclosed tonight. Only a few of these are now on combat duty, but the rest are in training.

In addition, the Navy is getting increased deliveries of the PB3J, the naval adaptation of the North American Mitchell B-25, which are designed primarily for fighting submarines.

The four-engine PB4Y eventually may become the Navy's standard long-range patrol plane. Big flying boats are employed for that purpose now. While the latter have the range they lack the speed and armament necessary to stick with enemy forces.

To meet Navy needs the big Liberators have been stripped down.

Red Army Drives 36 Miles S.W. of Kiev

(Continued from Page 1)

and three tank corps. The Nazis were forced to "disengage" themselves toward freshly prepared positions before the superior foe.

KIEV DEVASTATED
Moscow dispatches told of the devastation encountered by Soviet troops that smashed into Kiev shortly before 6 A.M. Saturday, freeing the Ukraine capital after almost 29 months of German occupation.

The Red Army entered the city just before dawn, raced through its flaming streets and chased the Germans down the road to Vassilkov, harrying their flight with Russian bombers and Stormoviks.

Entire sections of Kiev were engulfed in a mass of flames licking at the hollow shells of the ancient cathedral city's once beautiful buildings.

Kreschik Street, Kiev's Fifth Avenue, was wrecked along its entire length and civilians and soldiers fighting fires were handicapped by a lack of water, the Germans having blasted the conduit system before leaving Kiev.

SOLDIERS WEEP
The ornate Pechersky Lavra Monastery stood scarred amid the ruins of the "Little Museum Town" surrounding it. The remains of the famous Ouspensky Cathedral, destroyed two years ago, were almost unrecognizable. The administrative buildings of the Kiev oblast were a heap of debris.

Strangely, in the midst of the desolation the Kiev Opera House and the principal government building stood unscathed.

Algiers Group to Send Envoy to Spain

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Radio Morocco said today that the French Committee of National Liberation had decided to send plenipotentiary representatives to Spain and Portugal. Both countries are sending envoys to Algiers, the broadcast said.

They are less heavily armored and armed than the Army's B-24.

The eight squadrons represent a mere beginning. The Navy expects to have many more as additional planes are delivered and crews trained.

Some of the PB4Ys have made their appearance in the Solomon area and steady acquisition of new land bases in the southwest Pacific will enhance their worth.

Labor, Employers, Farmers Unite In Pledge to WMC

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The threat of a manpower draft, opposed by trade unions of all affiliations, appeared out the window today as leaders of labor, management and agriculture joined for the first time in pledging support to a voluntary plan for manpower control and distribution.

The pledge is contained in a report of the National Labor-Management Policy Committee to the War Manpower Commission which was declared by WMC Chief Paul V. McNutt to "commit the great organizations of labor, agriculture and management actively to participate in creating a real network of local manpower plans."

The report deals a powerful blow to the Austin-Wadsworth bill, put forward by reactionaries and others to force a compulsory labor draft.

AGAINST COMPULSION
The committee, whose labor members are CIO president Philip Murray, AFL president William Green and H. W. Frazier, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was known to be opposed to a compulsory labor draft but McNutt emphasized that what was important about this report was the recommendations, the program and the pledge its members brought forward.

In effect the report supports measures already taken by the WMC on a voluntary basis, especially locally sponsored manpower programs in Dayton, Louisville, Newark and Hartford, where effective results have been obtained.

The heart of the committee's declaration is the affirmation that the three important groups that make it up will actively engage in originating and supporting similar activities in other communities.

Signers, besides the laborers are: R. Conrad Cooper, assistant vice-president of the Wheeling Steel Corp., Eric A. Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Frederick C. Crawford, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, for management, and Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, for agriculture.

Their report was made in response to a request from Mr. McNutt on July 30, 1942, which asked a study looking preparation of legislation if necessary.

VOLUNTARY COOPERATION
Compulsion "in any form" does not go to the heart of the problem, the report said. Committee members, acknowledging a "grave responsibility" then added this pledge:

"1.—They will devote themselves wholeheartedly to promoting the production of the goods, the food and the services required by the war."

"2.—They will strive vigorously and exhaust every possibility to solve the nation's manpower problems through voluntary, cooperative action in every industry and every area."

"3.—They will call upon local management, labor and agriculture to attack manpower and production problems, community by community and plant by plant, in cooperation with the appropriate agencies."

"4.—They will attack vigorously the basic causes of excessive turnover in essential activities."

"5.—They will take all possible steps to assure the maximum utilization of manpower engaged in war activities."

"6.—They will take all possible steps to assure the maximum utilization of potential manpower reserves now engaged in necessary war activities in each community."

Eden Entertains Kirk in Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (UP).—British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden today entertained U. S. Minister to Egypt Alexander C. Kirk at the British Embassy and later was scheduled to take tea with Premier Mustapha El Nahas Pasha.

(The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded by United Press in New York, said Sunday that Eden was received by King Farouk I last night. Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemecoglu, who is in Cairo to consult with Eden, also saw the King, the broadcast said.)

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101 times 15.25
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104 times 15.70
105 times 15.85
106 times 16.00
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124 times 18.70
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144 times 21.70
145 times 21.85
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WORKER SPORTS

Inter-Racial Stars
Beat Diesels 13-0

By Nat Low

POLO GROUNDS, Nov. 7.—Striking through the air in the first and third periods, the Inter-Racial All-Stars yesterday beat the New London Diesels, east coast champions, 13-0, at the Polo Grounds, in a rousing spirited game which was worthy of the cause it was played for.

A crowd of 8,000 cheered lustily as the first mixed Negro-white football team ever to play in the Polo Grounds whipped themselves into shape to lick the favored and strong Diesels.

The game was as well played as the first game of this series in 1941, when the All-Stars lost, 25-23. The victory of the Stars thus evened the series at one game all.

It was a bruising, hectic affair, featuring the kicking of Cushi Turner, Negro back from South Carolina State, the passing of Joe Keller, white ace of Roanoke University and the running and passing of famous Clark Hinkle, formerly of the Green Bay Packers who played for the Diesels.

The Inter-Racial team, resplendent in bright yellow uniforms and gold helmets, took the field with six Negro and five white players.

Manifesting the lack of cohesion which always goes with hastily assembled all-star teams, the Inter-Racials nevertheless were able to click for two beautiful passes for their touchdowns.

Between these aerial scoring thrusts, however, the Diesels fought valiantly and all during the last quarter threatened.

Twice they rolled down to within the All-Star ten-yard line, only to be stopped dead in their tracks as the Stars, heeding the roars of the crowd, put up a stonewall defense.

The Inter-Racial Stars struck like lightning for their first score midway in the opening period. After the two teams had played each other to a standstill and had been forced to punt on 3rd down, the Stars began to move.

Taking the ball on his own 47, Joe Keller, hit a magnificent, soaring pass to Cushi Turner, Negro half back who took it on the Diesels' 35 and lugged it like thunder down the left side to the one yard line where he was hit by Diesel safety man Jim McKenna, and forced to his knees.

With the crowd in an uproar, the first line plunge failed to net anything but one second down, Keller took the ball, hit center like a battering ram, and went over for the score.

Maso Ryan then booted the extra point clear through the cross bars and the All-Stars were ahead 7-0. The rest of the first half resolved itself into a duel between Clark Hinkle and Vannie Albano, former Syracuse and Brooklyn Dodger ace who did a lot of running for the Stars.

Hinkle, flashing the form that had made him one of the all time great backs of pro football, tore off 6 and 7 yards every time he lugged the ball, which was often.

But the Diesels were unable to keep their offensive going long enough to reach pay dirt.

In the third period the two teams

ing my way about. By last week I got the hang of it. But this time, it was a real cinch.

"Besides which, I do not predict. That word connotes guesswork while my selections are certainties. They are scientifically based upon a dialectical study and analysis of the relationship of forces and the conclusions, therefore, are inescapable."

Mark my word! Phil Gordon is destined for greatness.

First Look at the
Rangers

The New York Rangers, which is just about the hardest (war) hit team in the hardest (war) hit sport, went down in defeat before the veteran-manned Chicago Black Hawks, 4-3, in their first Madison Square Garden appearance this season, Saturday. But, in losing, the Blue Shirts looked fairly good and showed that they possess all the potentialities for maturing into a first-rate hockey outfit—before the season closes.

They are, as a whole, young and inexperienced—and that is their greatest weakness. They haven't yet learned to function as a unit, either on the offense or the defense; nor have they yet learned to take advantage of the opposition's penalties.

So, while the Patrick-men have lost all four games played to date (this is written before last night's match with the Toronto Maple Leafs), they are constantly improving, according to earlier accounts, by virtue of the fact that they are learning, through experience, to coordinate their efforts.

Of the present crop of rookies, 21-year-old goal-tender, Ken McAuley is far and away the best prospect. He exhibited in Saturday's game, his fourth in the big time, all the maturity and poise of a veteran. Because the Ranger defense is so weak at present, Ken is called upon to ward off more net-tenders and he is more than equal to the job.

More than that, McAuley isn't afraid to leave his post—unusual for a rookie goal-tender—and slam back a shot to the other end of the field in order to stave off an attack.

On the offense, Grant Warwick has returned to the type of play that characterized his sensational 1941 freshman year.

His week-by-week record now reads 13-7, 12-2, and 13-0 for an astonishing, positively amazing, total average of .814.

"There's nothing to it," Gordon commented modestly last night. "The first week out I was just feel-

My Native Land - -

A
Review

MY NATIVE LAND, by Louis Adamic, Harper and Brothers, New York and London. 307 pp., \$3.75.

By Louis F. Budenz

Deep in Yugoslavia's glens and high in its hills, there resounds the battle-cry: "Death to fascism! Liberty to the people." Daily it has gained in volume, until the whole world had been made to hear its tocsin tones. The death grapple of the Liberation Army, under Tito, with the German invaders and their quailings has become an epic even in this war of many Olympian events.

The saga of the Partisans is now presented at full length to America by Louis Adamic in his new work, "My Native Land: Yugoslavia, 1933-1943." With that deep sensitivity to the national hopes of the South Slav peoples which has marked Adamic as a native of Slovenia, the fierce fighting of Tito's men from the Julian Alps to Sandjak is here depicted in a colorful and moving manner. As the narrative moves forward, as we are informed of the unity between humanist and Communist, between peasant and worker which has been welded into the Yugoslav Liberation Front, we are made mindful of the high place the Soviet Union holds in the hopes and good will of the South Slav masses.

Mikhailovitch
Myth Blasted

In "My Native Land" Adamic has produced a powerful work. It constitutes a scathing indictment of Dr. M. M. Mikhailovitch as a traitor to Yugoslavia. The whole carefully concocted Mikhailovitch legend is here blasted beyond repair. From now on there can be no excuse for

that they represent the people and the future of Yugoslavia.

Union of Communists
And Non-Communists

In his opinion they stand even for more than that. The union of non-Communists and Communists around the Liberation Army and the Constituent Assembly formed at Bihac prefigures what should be carried through in other parts of Europe and the world, Adamic strongly contends.

What the author has come to stand for in this respect is expressed in his tracing of the thought processes of Josip Vidmar, by which that humanist professor and Slovenian nationalist was led to join hands with the Communist Boris Kidrich in the Slovenian Liberation Front.

"For ten, fifteen years of his life before World War II," the author says, "Josip Vidmar, groping toward something that would be real and solid in the national life of his people, glared at the question: To be or not to be? which confronted the Slovenians collectively." Where was the solution of this problem of small nations?

From the West Vidmar looked to the East. "Time and again," writes Adamic, "his thoughts must have turned to the Soviet Union. There nations could remain nations."

The USSR was clearly, emphatically, proudly, happily multinational.

Where could the South Slavs turn? "Russia," replies Adamic, "had

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HERE we are at Warner Brothers Studio in Burbank, a few miles from Hollywood and Vine... Warner's—the most progressive studio in the country. Producers of the first important sound film, "Jazz Singer," which is still the screen's finest portrait of an American Jew...

Producers of the socially significant "gangster" cycle with Cagney, Robinson and Muni and all the splendid New Deal films about Southern sharecropping and the chain gang, homeless boys, unemployment, the Klan, labor unions, discrimination against Negroes, democracy, fascism... Producers of the first great anti-Nazi film and the recent cycle of war films that has had such a happy influence upon the motion picture industry...

For more than ten years one of the largest and best equipped movie production plants in the world has used its vast resources to bring deep truths before the people... Some of the finest films in the history of the American screen were made here... Public Enemy, Little Caesar, I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang, Cabin in the Cotton, Gentlemen Are Born, Wild Boys of the Road, Black Legion, Market Women, Life of Zola, Juarez, Story of Pasture, Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet, Confessions of a Nazi Spy, Rocket Busters, Edge of Darkness, Mission to Moscow, Watch on the Rhine, Action in the North Atlantic, This Our Life, Casablanca...

This is a tremendous film factory that Warner has here... Nearly ten miles of paved and lighted streets inside the studio grounds... Carefully groomed lawns and gardens... a complete nursery that produces hundreds of different kinds of plants and flowers... two-story buildings housing the creative, production, publicity, police, mail and casting offices... a writers' building... dining and dressing rooms... wardrobe departments and sewing rooms...

Mechanical Effects Department which can produce every conceivable sound from the squeak of a mouse to the head-on collision of two fast express trains... A prop room which at a moment's notice can produce a replica of every article of furniture from the Paleolithic period to the present... Five completely equipped theatres... An enormous "Crafts" Building—the largest in the

What's Happening on
The Warner Lot

industry, housing under one roof all the mechanical and construction departments such as plaster shop, plumbing shop, carpenter, machine and paint shops... fully prepared at short notice to put together a locomotive or straighten out a nail... Occupying the center of the lot is a first-aid station and miniature hospital... Close by is the fire department and an electric plant which transforms Boulder Dam power into the types of current needed for picture production...

Once upon a time all this area was nothing but an alfalfa patch... Today the studio has 22 huge sound stages of stucco, steel and concrete construction, the biggest of which is stage 21—Warner's roofed ocean... It has a 65-foot clearance from top to bottom and can be flooded to a depth of four feet for water work... Adjoining it and connecting with it when necessary is an outside lake holding 4,000,000 gallons of water... Errol Flynn's "The Sea Hawk" was shot here.

The process stages are a terrific attraction to visitors... Many of them are sealed tight to visitors... That's where they shoot ocean scenes in bath-tubs, aerial battles with toy planes and wires, volcanic eruptions with a little boy's sand-pile... Warner's recently made a picture in which the hero is supposed to be an expert on skills... The actor had never seen snow in his life, let alone skills... The company shot a thousand feet of actual skiing scenes on location...

They brought it back to the studio to be processed... The documentary scenes were projected onto a process screen in front of the camera... The actor was placed on a high table between the camera and the screen... Skills attached to resilient springs were clamped to his feet... As the cameras rolled, the director ordered the hero to jump up and down on the table... A huge fan created the necessary wind to make it realistic... Screen physicists calculated with hairbreadth accuracy the lighting and spacing required to make the actor a part of the documentary background being flashed on the process screen... Everything was perfectly timed—the projection of the film, the operation of the camera, the movements of the actor... When the finished film was run off there was not the slightest indication—thanks to the technicians who engineered this remarkable mathematical feat—that the actor you see skiing his head off in the northern snows in the company of other experienced artists, was actually photographed standing on a studio table and bending forward while a fan made a big wind...

Radio

MORNING

10:45-WEAF—Radio Orchestra
WJZ—Sweet River—Sketch
WOR—The World's Children—Sketch
11:00-WEAF—Radio of Life—Sketch
WJZ—The World's Children—Sketch
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
WABC—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WABC—Other People's Business—Alma Detlinger
11:15-WEAF—Vice and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Victory—Radio Music
11:30-WEAF—Bright Tomorrow—Sketch
WABC—Bright Tomorrow—Sketch
WABC—Bright Tomorrow—Sketch
11:45-WEAF—David Young—Sketch
WABC—What's Your Idea?
WJZ—Living Should Be Fun—Carlton Fredericks
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WQXR—News; Lunchtime Concert

12:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WABC—Booker T. Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Joseph Bisco
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WJZ—That's a Fact—Charles Knott
WABC—Lunchtime Music
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
12:30-WJZ—News; Farm and Home Hour
12:45-WEAF—Mirth and Madness—Variety
WABC—News; The Handy Man
WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch
1:00-WEAF—To Be Announced
WABC—Our Old Sunday—Sketch
1:15-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:30-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:45-WQXR—Jack Benny, Songs
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:50-WEAF—Lopes Orchestra
WABC—Bernadine Flynn, Comments
1:55-WEAF—Cary Longmire, News
WABC—The Goldenberg—Sketch
1:58-WQXR—News; Light Music
2:00-WEAF—The Goldenberg—Sketch
WABC—Talk—Martha Deane
WJZ—Jose Rodriguez and Sidney
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
2:15-WEAF—Lonely Woman—Sketch
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WABC—Ed East and Polly—Variety
WABC—We Love and Learn—Sketch
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
2:55-WQXR—News; Request Music

3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America—Play
WABC—Ed Sullivan Entertains
WABC—Five Star Program
WQXR—Opera Music
3:15-WQXR—Berlioz—Sketch
WABC—Linda's First Love—Sketch
WJZ—My True Story—Sketch
WABC—News; Barbara Bennis
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young—Sketch
WABC—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
3:45-WQXR—News; News and Forecast—Sketch
3:55-WEAF—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WABC—The Cotton, Gentlemen Are Born, Wild Boys of the Road, Black Legion, Market Women, Life of Zola, Juarez, Story of Pasture, Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet, Confessions of a Nazi Spy, Rocket Busters, Edge of Darkness, Mission to Moscow, Watch on the Rhine, Action in the North Atlantic, This Our Life, Casablanca...

4:00-WEAF—News; Recorded Music
WABC—Booker T. Carter, Comments
WJZ—Talk—Dr. Joseph Bisco
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
4:15-WJZ—That's a Fact—Charles Knott
WABC—Lunchtime Music
WABC—Big Sister—Sketch
4:30-WJZ—News; Farm and Home Hour
4:45-WEAF—Mirth and Madness—Variety
WABC—News; The Handy Man
WABC—Helen Trent—Sketch
5:00-WEAF—To Be Announced
WABC—Our Old Sunday—Sketch
5:15-WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
5:30-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
5:45-WQXR—Jack Benny, Songs
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
5:50-WEAF—Lopes Orchestra
WABC—Bernadine Flynn, Comments
5:55-WEAF—Cary Longmire, News
WABC—The Goldenberg—Sketch
5:58-WQXR—News; Light Music
6:00-WEAF—The Goldenberg—Sketch
WABC—Talk—Martha Deane
WJZ—Jose Rodriguez and Sidney
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
6:15-WEAF—Lonely Woman—Sketch
WABC—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
6:30-WEAF—Light of the World—Play
WABC—Ed East and Polly—Variety
WABC—We Love and Learn—Sketch
WQXR—Request Music
6:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
6:55-WQXR—News; Request Music

Toscanini to Conduct
'An American in Paris'

New tribute will be paid to the music of the late George Gershwin when—for the second consecutive season—Maestro Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra feature a major work by America's greatest exponent of the jazz idiom in concert hall music. The Gershwin work now accorded a Toscanini salute is the noted "An American in Paris" and its playing on the "General Motors Symphony of the Air" Sunday, Nov. 14 (NBC, 5 to 6 P.M. EWT), comes only a month short of the 15th anniversary of its first performance.

Maestro Toscanini opened his 1942-1943 season with an All-American program featuring Gershwin's famous "Rhapsody in Blue." The performance under Toscanini's baton won not only the praise of Tin Pan Alley and dance band conductors but of the more serious critics. It was Toscanini's first use of the jazz idiom in a concert under his direction, and his second booking of a Gershwin number is further proof of the high regard in which the symphonic world holds the jazz composer.

"An American in Paris" shares the spotlight on a program if international flavor. Other numbers to be heard include Francisco Mignone's "Fantasia Brasileira," with Bernardo Segal, Brazilian concert pianist, as soloist; Debussy's "Theraps" and Sinigaglia's "Le Baruffe Chiosotte" Overture.

"An American in Paris" had its first performance under the baton of Dr. Walter Damrosch—the present general music counselor of the NBC—at Carnegie Hall with the old New York Philharmonic Orchestra in 1928. Gershwin worked on the composition—termed a "symphonic poem"—in Vienna and orchestrated it in Paris.

"Fantasia Brasileira" was performed by the NBC Symphony Orchestra under the composer's baton in the broadcast of April 28, 1942. Mignone is now back in his native Brazil, but his compatriot piano soloist who performed at the first NBC Symphony presentation will again be at the keyboard, Segal, 33 years old, has a long record of international concert hall honors.

In his treatment of his theme, the author has constantly interwoven the human side of the battle. Nothing is more touching than that chapter early in the book which tells of a Partisan's dying message to his unborn child. It is this feature which gives to the work a certain added attractiveness in making the reader feel that he is close at hand to the crags and caverns of Dalmatia and Slovenia.

In the present hour, this is a volume which it is to be hoped will be seen on the shelves of many trade union libraries. We would like to know that it is read by every active labor man and woman and by all those who want to understand more fully our responsibilities to the world in which we live.

Frank Sinatra on 'Ed Sullivan Entertains'

Frank Sinatra, a comedian Bert Wheeler, co-star of the Broadway musical "Laugh Time" are guests of columnist Ed Sullivan on Columbia's "Ed Sullivan Entertains" program Monday, Nov. 8 (WABC-CBS, 7:15 to 7:30 P.M. EWT). Rebroadcast at 11:15 P.M. EWT.

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JOSE FERRELL—LYA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 41st St. C-5204
Eve. at 8:30. MAT. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

THEATRE GUILD presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRELL—LYA HAGEN
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MOTION PICTURES

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

TODAY THRU WEDNESDAY

"THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE"

MILDRED BAILEY

Radio's "Radio City" Lady

JAN MURRAY—Comedian

POPS AND LOU—Others

On Screen, 2 Hits: "Behind the Rising Sun" and "Gala, Inc."

Hrs. 11:10-12:30. Ex. Doors open 8 a.m.

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The Senate Agrees

THE overwhelming approval by the Senate of the resolution for American participation in a system of world security is an historic event. It reverses the policy of the past quarter century by which we isolated ourselves from all collective efforts to keep peace in the world. The vote of 90 to 6 reflects the true position of the country on this decisive issue.

History will give only a footnote to the stupidity which marked some of the debate and to the unprincipled bickering and maneuvering which entered into it. For what the Senate has done is to approve a policy not for the passing moment, not to repair a temporary accident, but for a whole historic epoch.

The treaty-approving body of the nation thus commits itself to the foreign policy made by the Roosevelt administration and developed further in cooperation with our Allies at the Moscow conference. The signature of Secretary Hull to the Four-Nation Declaration is now "witnessed" in the name of the whole nation by the Senate.

The intransigent six who voted against the resolution are so far gone in their defeatism and pro-fascist isolationism that they could not hope to save themselves by last-minute repentance. Reynolds, Wheeler and the other die-hard extremists have already been fully exposed as open defeatists by their whole war record. Now, when the issue is tightly drawn as the national interest, the isolationists are themselves isolated. By their amendments and their speeches, the defeatists revealed that they will continue until the bitter end their campaign to disrupt the coalition by whipping up anti-Sovietism.

Senators Pepper, Ball and others deserve full credit for their aggressive leadership. But many others who voted for the resolution have shown by their past actions and their role in the present debate that they cannot be counted upon as reliable advocates of the policy they had to approve. They felt the compulsion of world events and particularly of the nation's joy over the brilliant success of the Moscow conference and thought it the better part of wisdom to concur.

It is worth paying close attention to such men. Nye, for example, who admitted cynically that he voted aye because he wants to get reelected. Or Vandenberg and other Hoover Republicans, known for their ingrained anti-Sovietism, their Toryism, their unbounded imperialist ambitions. Or the Bourbon anti-Roosevelt Democrats who connive with the reactionary Republicans to obstruct the administration war program domestically while paying lip service to a foreign policy which they have been compelled to accept against their will.

Such men will have to be smoked out. In this new and promising period opening before us, labor and the people cannot permit them to get away with their obstruction, their irresponsible undermining of the administration's war effort, their unprincipled search for class gain and privilege.

And it is also well to remember in the midst of the national enthusiasm, that the promise of the post-war can be fulfilled only in the post-war. Our main job still is to hasten the peace by ending the war in all-out military effort jointly with our Allies.

Clean Him Out

THE announcement by President R. J. Thomas that the UAW will investigate the unsavory affairs of one Thomas De Lorenzo is good news and a welcome contrast to the do-nothing attitude of the AFL

Council leaders with regard to the many racketeering elements in that organization.

The hearings before a House Committee have confirmed the fact that a UAW local is in the hands of a person who has no place in the labor movement and least of all in the CIO. De Lorenzo's calling of strikes in the aircraft industry, his admitted unconcern with an Allied victory, his admission that he joined two rival unions to be sure to be in the one that would come out ahead, his tie-up with the Trotskyites—all show him to be unprincipled, a careerist and a menace not only to the labor movement but to the country.

The labor haters who have long been seeking for just such an opportunity to attempt to smear the CIO, are making the most of De Lorenzo. But De Lorenzo is in no way representative of the labor movement. In fact, the recent elections in his own local revealed that the workers there were getting wise to him.

No one can find anything in common between a De Lorenzo and the high character of the policies of the CIO. The country can be confident that the United Auto Workers, on the basis of its policies and under the leadership of a man like President Thomas, will deal with this matter satisfactorily. With the aid of the workers, they can be expected to write finis to De Lorenzo's career in the unions and give the patriotic Brewster workers their chance to take their place in the ranks of champion producers for victory.

NMU Makes History

WHILE we intend to comment later on the magnificent work as a whole of the CIO convention, one dramatic event during the last day's proceedings deserves special attention. This was the naming by the National Maritime Union of an outstanding Negro, Ferdinand Smith, to represent it on the CIO's International Executive Board.

The National Maritime Union is an organization which includes a number of Negro workers but consists predominantly of white workers. Its latest landmark action is right in that union's tradition which had long ago named Smith as its secretary-treasurer.

The naming of Smith to the CIO's Executive Board took on added significance in that the nomination was made by Frederick N. Myers (the NMU's former representative to the Board) who took the initiative, with the full cooperation of President Joseph Curran, in stepping aside this year for Smith.

Some in the labor movement oppose any special rules to guarantee representation for the Negro workers, with the excuse that Negroes should be elected like anyone else from the general membership. In the NMU's action we see, ironically enough, that those who fight for special guarantees for the Negroes are also the ones who elect them from the general membership, as in the case of Smith. On the other hand, those who oppose special Negro representation, actually never elect Negroes to posts under any circumstances at all.

It can be expected that the action of the NMU and Myers will cause as much favorable comment among the Negro press and the Negro people as did the stepping aside by Carl Brodsky for Ben Davis, Jr., to insure that there would be an outstanding Negro leader in the Manhattan councilmanic race.

The NMU's move, which is in the spirit of Philip Murray's stern stand against discrimination, opens a new chapter in the American labor movement.

THE main significance of the Four-Nation Declaration on post-war collaboration is that it is a four-nation agreement. Moreover, it is an agreement reached at a new stage in the war, at the beginning of its final lap in Europe.

Earlier in the war the nations also pledged to extend present cooperation into the post-war. The Anglo-Soviet Treaty of June, 1942, included agreement to cooperate with other peace-loving states to resist aggression. And the joint statement issued at the same time, after the Roosevelt-Molotov conversations in Washington, announced a unity of view on cooperation for post-war world security.

Thus, what had previously been stated as separate Anglo-Soviet and Anglo-American commitments, is now incorporated for the first time in an Anglo-Soviet-American-Chinese agreement.

This time, however, the agreement goes further than either of the previous ones. Clause 1 repeats essentially what had already been pledged as two-nation accords: united action to win the war to be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace. But Clause 4 goes further: it "recognized the necessity" of a general international organization to achieve this purpose.

SOME have pointed out that President Wilson's League of Nations plan went even further than this and yet led to failure. It is, indeed, true that assurances of a stable peace are not to be sought alone in a plan or a program, no matter how perfect. The causes for the failure of the League of Nations are to be found elsewhere than in the nature of its organization.

The chief reasons why the League failed are (1) the non-participation of the United States; (2) the policy of intervention against the Soviet Union and later of isolating her; (3) conflicts among the victors of World War I, as between Britain and France, Britain and the United States; (4) appeasement of the aggressors.

In principle, the Four-Nation Declaration guards against these dangers.

Rebuke Prelate's Praise of Franco

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28 (Delayed).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York was told by a number of Spain's most outstanding university professors that he is a rather "credulous" person, and that his letters, published in the Oct. 16 *Colliers*, contain "a great accumulation of false data."

These accusations are part of an open letter signed by Dr. Jose Giral, Dr. Mariano Ruiz Pines, Dr. Pedro Bosch Gimpera, Dr. Caido Bolivar, Dr. Francisco Giral, Dr. Augusto Pi y Suñer, Dr. Gustavo Pittaluga, Dr. Manuel Pedrosa and Dr. Jose de Benito, all members of the Union of Spanish University Professors in Exile here.

Reactionary and even Catholic papers of this city gave the letter wide publicity.

The same love for our Spain as profound as that which Your Excellency shows for the United States in your letters, published in *Colliers* of Oct. 16, moves us to send you these lines," the professors declared.

"As democrats and as 'loyalists' we have followed your trip through Spain with greatest interest. Because of our ideals for which we have struggled and died, the opinion of the most illustrious of prelates of the Catholic Church of North America is of great importance. Therefore, our surprise is more painful and our duty more compelling to rectify your Excellency's information," the letter begins most formally.

"You have made a rapid voyage through Spain. Your representation and personality were obstacles to really become intimately acquainted with the country. Credulity, which is in principle the noble condition of the soul that practices it, has made you form conclusions without any knowledge of what the Spanish people is and wants to be."

"Your letters contain a great accumulation of false data which cause pity among honorable men and which could have been rectified by the reading of such widely distributed books as those of the French Catholic writer, Bernanos and Maritain," the letter declares.

The professors also make an effort to explain to the Archbishop the meaning of the word "loyal." They reject energetically Mr. Spellman's apologies for Franco and his refusal to "explain" that Franco only took arms against "Communism," enthroned in power in the Spanish Republic.

Explaining what any high school student knows, they tell the Archbishop:

"In 1936, when a new Parliament was elected, there entered to form part of it only 15 Communist Representatives of a total of 476 Deputies. The military, who had sworn

The United States reversed its policy of the last quarter century when its representative signed the Declaration and the Senate gave the new policy its overwhelming approval.

In signing an agreement with the Soviet Union to keep the peace, Britain and our country reject the policy of isolating the Soviet Union.

The general meaning of the declaration is that the four great powers that will be the victors in this war, agree to subordinate any conflicts which may exist between them to the common interest of world security.

And other provisions of the agreement (unconditional surrender of the Axis powers, Allied cooperation in the transition period), as well as other acts of the Moscow conference (punishment of German war criminals, the tri-partite policy towards Italy), amount to an official and binding repudiation of the old appeasement policy towards the Axis powers.

If all this were only on the document stage optimism might prove premature. But the main ground for confidence is to be found in the present level of military and political cooperation, now during the course of the war, and in the new relations already emerging in the war which make four-power cooperation more imperative and less avoidable.

As already pointed out in editorials in the *Daily Worker* and in previous articles, the prime problem before the Moscow conference was to achieve unity on common efforts to end the war, that is, military efforts. The main job was to hasten the post-war by helping overcome whatever obstacles stood in the way of concerted military action. Among the political differences between the Allies were some pertaining to the peace. Thus to the extent that common views were established on the post-war, better conditions were created for speeding up Anglo-American participation in the grand offensive against Hitler Germany.

NOW we come to the other significant aspect of the Four-Nation Declaration, namely that it is made at this stage in the war. The transition from the defensive to the offensive stage of a coalition war is the most difficult period. In the present war, this transition has already lasted a year—since the Stalingrad victory and the North African landing. But during the

by James S. Allen

whole of the past year, Britain and the United States continued to lag far behind the Soviet Union in their military and political contributions to victory. That caused an ever more difficult situation in the coalition until it reached a critical stage during and after the Quebec conference in August.

The rapid advance of the Red Army, the deepening of the crisis of Germany, and the higher upsurge of the European liberation struggle, combined to force an immediate solution of the crisis of the coalition. The solution was positive, opening a new phase in relations, because both Britain and America, as well as the Soviet Union, found that their own national and world interests made cooperation imperative.

The decision taken at Moscow was far-reaching precisely because it took place at this time. Involved is not merely the common need to avert deterioration of the coalition. The main powers of the anti-Hitler coalition had to go much further, and they did. For the immediate issue had become more than the common need to defeat the enemy. It now included the common need to establish a basis for fuller cooperation on the problems of the peace, many of which are already arising and must be solved in the present stage of the war.

Britain and the United States could do this successfully only by accepting the new realities as a basis for understanding. The new strength and world influence of the Soviet Union, arising from its prime role in the war, made it necessary and easier for the Allies to reverse their policy of the past two decades and to agree to the principle of equal Soviet participation in European and world affairs. And the same factor played a key role in showing Britain and also the United States that cooperation for world security is impossible unless a joint democratic policy is adopted towards the anti-fascist liberation movement of the European peoples.

Thus, the four-nation agreement at the Moscow Conference is a commitment to open a new era in world relations. Furthermore, it is a commitment which has in back of it a period of practical cooperation in the prosecution of the war and further agreements for closer cooperation in the coming months. It is well worth fighting for and it can be realized. But illusions must be avoided, and in another article I shall deal with some of them.

'loyalty to the Republic,' rebelled against it at a moment when the world refused to sell arms to the government of President Rosasvelt, would it be considered legitimate to buy them in the USSR?"

The ostentation of some of the Archbishop's statements on the Spanish problem is answered as follows by the signers of the Open Letter:

"It also appears to us an arrangement, divorced of the Christian ideal, to establish different categories of peoples for the enjoyment of liberty and to doubt that Spain merits it."

"Already centuries before the territory of the United States had been discovered by advanced Spaniards our country had a tradition of liberty and of democracy which later was maintained by our most illustrious thinkers and by the free exploits of our people. As the direct continuators of this tradition, we Republican Spaniards proclaim that if one country merits liberty in the first place, Spain is precisely this country."

"It would be well, in order that the American people and Army may know the truth about Spain, if your Excellency would complete his information outside of the official spheres of the Falangist regime and of the Spanish Episcopate which was belligerent and has forgotten the large number of Basque Catholic priests shot by Franco."

"Maybe a visit to the Spanish prisons, to the concentration camps in France, and to the forced labor camps in Africa would have given your Excellency a more humane, a more charitable and a more just view of the problem."

Editor Wins Nomination As 'Most Heartless' Man

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — This year's nomination for the most heartless man in the U.S.A. goes to C. B. Highland, Clarksburg, W. Va., editor, sworn enemy of labor, internationalism and the Girl Scouts, who is waging a rugged, one-man campaign to discredit the local War Fund and Community Chest drive.

Editor Highland, who owns both papers in a city of 40,000, proposes bluntly that the citizens of Clarksburg and Harrison County cut their contributions to the Harrison War Fund "in half for their own protection." In editorial after editorial he advocates "withholding tax against the unwanted campaign."

To Highland the origins of the War Fund are dark, his purpose

arrogant. He assured his readers that the current campaign is the property of a "close corporation of individuals, inside and outside the county with the purpose of extracting \$87,555.25."

"Hitler has a smile for you," organized labor assures Editor Highland.

Highland maintains that Harrison County's War Chest quota should be cut from \$87,555 to \$40,000 or points lower. He doesn't think, for one thing, that the Community Fund can honestly need much money because "any able-bodied man or woman can find a job if he or she is willing."

As CIO says, Hitler has a smile for the battling editor of Clarksburg's two newspapers.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THE mother who weeps at home while her boys are at war is one of the saddest and oldest figures in history. But the anti-fascist war of today has begun to change that convention, as it has so many others. Mothers are now in overalls, welding and hammering in mills and shipyards. Mothers do Red Cross work and spot planes and patrol air warden beats.

Did the mothers of London, Moscow, Chungking or other vast cities bombed by fascism sit down and fearfully submit? No, they fought bravely beside their husbands and sons.

This has been made a "total war" by the Nazi beast. Nobody, whether man, woman or child, can be immune any longer from the destructive horror of Nazi war or the slavery and shame of Nazi victory. Hence: "No more tears, no more weeping—only work, no more work until our enemies are crushed and our boys come back to a world of peace, security and freedom!"

Thus runs the brave pledge of the Service Men's Mothers of the Allerton Avenue neighborhood in the Bronx.

The organization consists of 225 mothers of boys in the armed forces. After a year of activities, it has a record of service that deserves some new medal or military award.

THE Allerton Avenue neighborhood, if you know your city, is a windy section of the Bronx on the sunny fringes of the park meadows and woods. It is inhabited mostly by Jewish people and a small percentage of Italian-Americans. Garment workers predominate. The neighborhood has a strongly progressive character; is 100 per cent trade unionist, pro-Roosevelt, anti-fascist, pro-Russia and anti-appeasement.

Now its boys are scattered all over the world in the fight against the monster. The boys fight with clear consciousness of what it is all about. They make good soldiers. Their mothers brought them up that way.

From the mothers' bulletin in which letters from the boys are published, one discovers they are homesick for the Bronx. America means to them, first, freedom and, secondly, the giant malteds served at Mint's candy store of the neighborhood.

Private Irving Bassow started reminiscing about these malteds from Guadalcanal, and then floods of letters came in from other boys in Alaska, Italy, Africa, Kentucky, India and California. Their eyes misted with tears as they tasted dear old Bronx malted milk in imagination and sang barber shop harmonies in Mr. Mint's Chocolate Heaven at home.

Writes an aviation cadet, Sergeant Teddy Stoll: "I don't think there was ever a more closely knit group anywhere than we youngsters who made our headquarters in Mint's candy store. We were good friends, not only for fun but in that we shared common ideals above the limits of ordinary friendship. Thank you, mothers, for your hard work and for keeping us in touch with our old home."

THE mothers keep their spirits high by tireless participation in all the home front campaigns. They run a busy Red Cross center for blood donations, bandage making, and so forth. They work in factories and war production tasks.

They have run a successful forum to educate other mothers as to the meaning of a war against fascism, so that morale will be high in the Bronx. Miss Lisa Sergio was one of their outstanding speakers.

They keep in constant touch with all the neighborhood boys, sending them cigarettes, holiday gifts, reading matter, the Bulletin. Three or four Chinese boys of the neighborhood, whose mothers are far away in China, are included in the hearts of the mothers.

"The mothers of this neighborhood are eager to share their joys and sorrows with one another," says their Bulletin. "We appeal to all neighborhood mothers to join our club and help us work for victory."

"We want to make sure that when our sons have defeated the enemy, they will come home to a healthy Allerton Avenue neighborhood, and a strong, united America which will offer them a democracy in which they can live and work peacefully and securely."

Ten thousand such mothers' clubs over the United States, and one could be certain of a democratic victory in war and peace!

THE mothers have had to sorrow over their first casualties.

Ida Rosen, a neighborhood girl of 22, was killed in a railroad wreck on Aug. 30, while on her way to an up-state farm, where she had volunteered to spend her two weeks vacation at food production.

Sergeant Pinsky, son of the famous Yiddish playwright, had to bail out while bombing a German city, and is now a prisoner of the Nazis.

Private Morris (Moose) Kalms, recovering from a serious wound received in battle, hopes soon to be back in action. He has sent his Purple Heart to his mother.

Other Bronx news is more cheerful. Lieutenant Carl Abrams, a pilot who has been on many successful raids, has received the Airman's Medal and four bronze Oak Leaf Clusters.

Eugene Malkis has graduated as a pilot and now is at Maxwell Field, Ala. Irving Cohan, training to be a Marine in North Carolina, dreams of a Mint's malted, but adds, "We are fighting now for greater dreams than that."

Private Bake Lang bumped into another neighborhood boy, Irving Bassow, on the streets of Oran. "We grabbed each other and kissed like babies."

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